In Focus

Spotlight on the May 9 issue

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Notable in *Neurology*

This issue features an article that investigates whether mutated isocitrate dehydrogenase 1 increases the risk of seizures in glioma patients and whether D-2-hydroxyglutarate increases the electrical activity of neurons; another determines that the magnitude of neuropsychiatric symptoms is linked to transitory metabolic dysfunctions within limbic networks vulnerable to Alzheimer disease and predicts subsequent posterior cingulate cortex hypometabolism. A featured article examines whether probable REM sleep behavior disorder is associated with increased risk of developing stroke.

ARTICLES

Serum neurofilament light as a biomarker for mild traumatic brain injury in contact sports

Increased levels of plasma neurofilament light (NFL) occurred in concussed or subconcussed professional athletes, and levels correlated with resolution of postconcussion symptoms (PCS) or recovery. Plasma NFL may have diagnostic and prognostic utility beyond concussion's acute stages, but assessment in larger samples and in athletes or military personnel with chronic PCS is needed.

See p. 1788

From editorialist Roy: "Although the clinical importance of NFL can be debated at this time, this study represents an important step in developing a useful serum biomarker for brain injury."

See p. 1780

Body composition status and the risk of migraine: A meta-analysis

The authors examined migraine and body composition by utilizing a large number of unique individuals (288,981) and substantiated that both obesity and underweight status are migraine risk factors. Migraine patients should be counseled that body composition extremes increase the risk of migraine and be encouraged to maintain healthy lifestyles.

See p. 1795

Racial differences in statin adherence following hospital discharge for ischemic stroke

In a study of Medicare beneficiaries, 43% of patients were nonadherent to statin therapy in the year following stroke. Nonadherence was more common in black patients than white patients. Health care providers should screen for nonadherence and assist patients in addressing barriers to taking medications that will reduce the risk for recurrent stroke.

See p. 1839

Visual discrimination training improves Humphrey perimetry in chronic cortically induced blindness

The notion that homonymous hemianopia cannot be treated decreases quality of life and leaves patients eager for solutions. Using a new, fine-grained, quantitative analysis of Humphrey perimetry, the authors show that cortical visual impairment can be partially reversed through visual discrimination training of the blind field.

See p. 1856

NB: "L-Dopa in dystonia: A modern perspective," p. 1865. To check out other Views & Reviews, point your browser to Neurology.org. At the end of the issue, check out the Resident & Fellow Clinical Reasoning article discussing the presentation of weakness and myalgia in a 45-year-old man after orthopedic surgery. This week also includes a Reflections poem titled "If brains could talk."

Podcasts can be accessed at Neurology.org

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